

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st May 1886.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		Revenue	221
Cashmere	507	A Parliament in India	ib.
The Burmese difficulty	ib.	Reduction of the expenditure of Bengal	ib.
The mission to Thibet	ib.	The Committee of Enquiry	522
Annexation of Burmah	ib.	Government's distrust of native soldiers	ib.
The Frontier Commission	ib.	The Magistrate of Hooghly and the people's meeting at Tarakeswar	ib.
Burmah	508	Government's treatment of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh	ib.
The Burmese annexation	ib.	Change for the worse in Englishmen in foreign countries	ib.
Embassy to Thibet	509	The Camp of Exercise	523
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The National League	ib.
(a)—Police—		The Tarakeswar ryots' meeting	ib.
Death of Nocoor Chunder Dhole and Dwarka Nath Sen	510	Lord Dufferin	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Government and the self-government system	524
English officials and the natives	ib.	Lord Dufferin's administration	ib.
Heavy court-fees	ib.	Lord Dufferin	ib.
Right of trial by jury in the case of natives	511	Expenditure of India	ib.
The Original Side of the Calcutta High Court	ib.	Appointment of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips as Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government	525
Native and European Attorneys	ib.	The Enquiry Committee	ib.
Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagulpore	512	English translation of the vernacular papers	ib.
Appointment of Syud Mamud as Officiating Judge of the Allahabad High Court	ib.	Government of India	ib.
Heavy court-fees	ib.	Royts' meeting at Tarakeswar	ib.
The nominal punishment meted out to European offenders	ib.	The Enquiry Committee	526
Serving of summonses by post	513	Dhuleep Singh	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Maharajah Dhuleep Singh	527
Nil.		The Budget	ib.
(d)—Education—		Furniture of the palace of Theebaw	528
The middle vernacular scholarship examination of Assam	514	Government and Dhuleep Singh	ib.
Government and high education	ib.	The President of the Indian National League	ib.
The Text-Book Committee	ib.	Lord Dufferin and native agitation	ib.
High and technical education	ib.	Dhuleep Singh	ib.
The Governor-General's remark on technical education	515	Monopoly of Government in some trades	529
Selection of text-books	ib.	The successor of Sir Rivers Thompson	ib.
Abolition of high education	516	The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh	ib.
Government Colleges and high education	ib.		
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
The amalgamation of the municipalities	ib.	The chowkidar's pay	ib.
Slaughter-house at Calcutta	ib.	The Calcutta Municipal Bill	ib.
Slaughter-house at Calcutta	517	The Calcutta Municipality	530
The Civilians and Self-Government	ib.	The Municipal Bill	531
The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities	ib.	The new Municipal Bill	ib.
The election of the members of the Local Board	518	The Chowkidari Act	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		The Legislative Council	532
Agrarian disturbance in Dacca	ib.	Act VIII of 1859	ib.
The Court of Wards and the Maharani of Burdwan	519	The Legislative Council	ib.
The new Tenancy Act	ib.		
The Tenancy Act	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Money stolen from the treasury of the Burdwan estate	520	Treaty with Cashmere	533
Mr. Currie and oppression by the officers of the Court of Wards	ib.	Transfer of Sir Oliver St. John	ib.
(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—		Bhopal	ib.
The word "gentleman" in railway languages	ib.	The Maharajah of Cashmere	534
Water-supply at the railway stations	ib.		
(h)—General—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Maharajah Dhuleep Singh	221	Government and the famine of last year	ib.
The Parliamentary Committee	ib.		
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Rukma Bai vs. Bhekhaji	535
		The case of Rukma Bai and her husband	ib.
		URIYA PAPERS.	
		Adulterated ghee at Balasore	ib.
		The late Rajah of Tigra	ib.
		The income-tax	ib.
		Mr. Justice Prinsep's note on Civil Courts	ib.
		The Empress Memorial Hall Fund	536

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilasini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
5	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	700	26th April 1886.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	
8	"Bangabasi"	Ditto	20,000	24th ditto.
9	"Bharatbasi"	Ditto	3,000	24th ditto.
10	"Bharat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	22nd ditto.
11	"Bheri and Kushadaha"	Ditto	.....	23rd ditto.
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	27th ditto.
13	"Charuvarta"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	29th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	25th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	23rd ditto.
16	"Gramvarta Prakashika"	Comercolly	500	
17	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	14th and 21st April 1886.
18	"Kamala"	Calcutta	.....
19	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
20	"Murshidabad Patrika"	Berhampore	508	7th April 1886.
21	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
22	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore	.....	24th ditto.
23	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta	1,000	26th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	17th ditto.
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	
26	"Pratikar"	Berhampore	600	23rd ditto.
27	"Purva Bangabasi"	Noakholly	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	22nd ditto.
29	"Sadharani"	Calcutta	812	25th ditto.
30	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	21st ditto.
31	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	26th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	24th ditto.
33	"Saptahik"	Ditto	.....
34	"Saraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	24th ditto.
35	"Som Prakash"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	26th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagar"	Calcutta	.....	26th ditto.
37	"Sudhapan"	Ditto	.....
38	"Sulabha Samachar"	Ditto	3,000	24th ditto.
39	"Surabhi and Patáka"	Ditto	700	22nd ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	15th to 19th April 1886.
41	"Samvad Prabhakar"	Ditto	200	23rd to 30th ditto.
42	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	22nd to 30th ditto.
43	"Samachar Chandrika"	Ditto	625	
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakashika"	Ditto	500	26th and 28th to 30th April 1886.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
46	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
48	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	22nd April 1886.
49	"Sar Sudhanidhi"	Ditto	500	19th ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	24th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samachar"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jam-Jahan-numa"	Calcutta	250	23rd ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
55	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	23rd ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	22nd to 29th April 1886.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka"	Cuttack	.....
59	"Shikshabandhu"	Ditto	.....
60	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dipika"	Cuttack	200	17th April 1886.
62	"Balasore Samvad Vahika"	Balasore	205	15th ditto.
63	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	17th and 24th April 1886.

I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

CHARU VARTA,
April 19th, 1886.

THE *Cháru Vártá*, of the 19th April, says that Government has stationed a Resident in Cashmere, got insulted at Panjdeh for nothing, and conquered Burmah.

Cashmere.

All this shows that the days of Lord Dalhousie have come back. The rulers of India have shown their shrewdness by making a treaty with Russia, and by withdrawing troops from Egypt. A war with Russia must break out sooner or later; the people of India will remain happy as long as that catastrophe does not happen. Those who want to keep that evil day off deserve the thanks of the human race.

2. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 22nd April, says that the Burmese difficulty is not yet over. The rebels are plundering village after village. What are the

The Burmese difficulty.

troops, who have got the reward, doing now? Government has been unable to put down this small disturbance up to this time. Will not other nations think that the English nation can only talk big but cannot do anything?

3. The same paper says that many have lost their respect for Government. Wherever it sets its foot, people think that it wants to take that place.

The mission to Thibet.

The writer is not sure what success will attend the English in Thibet.

4. The *Bheri*, of the 23rd April, says that it is doubtful whether the tears of the whole British nation will be sufficient to wipe away the stain which has

Annexation of Burmah.

been cast on the English name in 1292 B.S. The manner in which the English, who are the followers of Jesus Christ, have treated the inhabitants of Burmah, will be written in burning characters in the history of religion and truth. Such annexation and such injustice have never been seen. The scene which the civilized British nation has enacted in the latter part of the nineteenth century on the pretext of establishing peace has made the world shed tears. It has become a habit with the English nation to take away the property of others, and it cannot therefore understand how painful it is to be robbed of one's wealth.

5. The *Bangabási*, of the 24th April, says that the labours of the Frontier Commissioners, it is said, will very soon come to an end. The Commissioners

The Frontier Commission.

will start for India in two weeks; but has the dispute as regards the Afghan frontier been settled? The dispute has not been, and will never perhaps be, settled. The Russians desire that the English Commissioners should not remain longer on the frontier. The stay of English Commissioners there is hindering the Russians in their plans, and therefore they are trying to send these Commissioners back by making a hasty settlement of the dispute. It was perhaps with this object that the Russian Government has said that the work of the Commission should not be postponed for slight disagreements; but that if any dispute should ever arise it could be settled afterwards, and that there is no necessity for the Commissioners of both the countries to remain in the frontier provinces for that purpose. It appears that the Russians have some secret object in saying this. It is probable that as soon as Ridgeway and other Commissioners return, the Russians will claim Meruchak, saying that it is included in Panjdeh and that it has come into the possession of Russia when Panjdeh has been taken by them. If the English do not comply with the wishes of Russia, she will adopt the policy which says "might constitutes right," and herself settle all disputes regarding Meruchak as she did regarding Panjdeh. When the British Commissioners, though present on the spot, were not able to prevent the Russians from taking possession of Panjdeh, there can be

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 2nd, 1886.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHERI,
April 23rd, 1886.

BANGABASI,
April 24th, 1886.

no doubt that they will take Meruchak without the least opposition in the absence of the British Commissioners. Whether the Russians take Meruchak or Herat, the English have as yet no power to oppose them in those provinces. The English have not been yet able to make preparations for war on the frontier of India, how would they be able to make war in remoter regions?

BANGABASI,
April 24th, 1886.

6. The same paper says that it is well-known that Mr. Bernard is a very competent officer. He is also reputed to be a perfect gentleman. He had often

Burmah.

declared that he was opposed to the annexation of Burmah. He will be able to mix with the people of Burmah, and conciliate them with sweet words. As soon as Thebaw was made a prisoner, the Viceroy loudly praised the heroism of Prendergast and Sladen. But no reason has been shown as to why those two heroes have been sent away from Burmah, and its administration has been entrusted in the hands of Mr. Bernard, who was opposed to the annexation policy. The Governor-General has advised the faithful Chief Commissioner to declare that no one among the Burmese should expect that any one of the Alompra family will ever be the King of Burmah; that they should now consider the Queen of England as their Empress; that their lives, honour, and properties will be safe under the powerful British rule; and that those who are committing dacoities, if they even now desist from this bad practice, will be received into favour by the British Government; but that if they do not desist, Government will try its utmost to punish them severely. But those who are fighting for their own country and their own liberty, and have been designated as dacoits, have not been frightened into submission by this declaration of the British Government; but on the contrary, they are fighting with re-doubled vigour and bravery, and have made twenty-thousand British troops uneasy. It appears from the remarks that have been made that the Viceroy has been well-informed of the inhuman acts of the Provost Marshal. He also gave orders for making enquiry into the matter. The charges against the Provost Marshal have also been substantiated, but the result is known to every one. The Judge has decided that though the act were wrong, yet the Provost Marshal was not to blame for them. Can the Governor-General say that this decision "will stand the test of searching criticism?" The Viceroy has given orders that the jewels and furniture found in the palace at Mandalay should be sold either at Mandalay or at Calcutta, or at any other places where they may be sold to the best advantage. Jewels of the best quality, whose price is not known, or cannot be ascertained, should be carefully collected and sent to England. Jewels and diamonds are the root of all evil. If there had been no kohinur in the treasury of Ranajit, and if India had not contained these precious stones and jewels, who can say that Dhuleep Singh would have suffered so much grief, and that there would have been any battle of Plassey recorded in history? Had there been no jewels and diamonds in Mandalay, had Englishmen got no information of their existence, and had Burmah been a desert, then the throne of the Alompra family would never have become vacant, the King of Burmah would never have been designated as cruel and inhuman; he would never have been forced to drive in bullock carts with his wife who was on the eve of child-bearing, and would never have been banished from his own country, and kept as a prisoner in Ratnagiri.

SANJIVANI,
April 24th, 1886.

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th April, says that the English at first declared that the Burmese were mad after British rule; and that they became very glad

The Burmese annexation.

at the dethronement of Theebaw and the annexation of Burmah. But where are those Englishmen now? A long time has passed, but peace has not yet been established in the country. The Burmese have, it is said, made the newly-appointed British officers quite uneasy; incendiarism is prevalent. Battles are taken place with the British forces in many places; attempts are being made to snatch away the guns and powder from the English; and the whole country is in a state of disorder. In addition to this the portion of Burmah which was under British rule is also in great danger. It has become necessary to increase the number of soldiers. The eyes of the merchants have at last opened; General Prendergast has returned with the certificate of the conquest of Burmah; but the real war has begun at present. The conquest of a country is completed when its people are brought under subjection. The English embarked for Burmah, and Theebaw surrendered to them without fighting; this cannot be called the conquest of the country.

8. The *Samaya*, of the 26th April, says that commerce is the sole source of wealth of the English people.

Embassy to Thibet.

Whatever they do, they do under the pretext of commerce. They first came to India as merchants, and now they are all in all there. The dispute with Burmah arose out of commercial questions; and Burmah has lost its independence. They are very proficient in commerce; and in return for common articles they take large countries. Why should not the prosperity of such a people gradually increase? Now they are not shop-keepers as Napoleon called them. Now there are not only jewels in their shops, but India itself the land of jewels. There is Australia, and there is Canada now in their shops. They have cunningly taken possession of these valuable things in the disguise of merchants. The English have taken India, and they have taken Burmah too. But the writer does not say that the embassy to Thibet is being sent for the purpose of taking it. Or even granting that the embassy is being sent for that purpose who will give it to them? There is a strong body-guard standing behind Thibet. The boundary of India on the south side is the Indian Ocean. But the position of India must be made stronger. On all sides there are some countries beyond the frontier of India. There is no fear of the English nation on the southern side, for they are always proficient in naval warfare. On the north-west side Cabul has been made friendly to the English. On the eastern side the English have acted wisely in annexing Burmah. Now there remains the large country of China in the east, and if China can be brought under treaty relations, the eastern side of India becomes strong. Embassy is being sent in the northern direction. Before this English ambassadors many times went to Thibet, but their object was always frustrated; and therefore this time permission has been taken from China which is the real master of Thibet. The writer thinks that the object of the English will not this time be frustrated.

The English have another object in view. If Russia tries to invade India, she shall have to conquer the intermediate countries at first; and it will require hard fighting to conquer these countries which have become stronger with the assistance of the English. As soon as the English ambassadors return to India, the people will probably hear that an arrangement has been made for carrying on commerce with Thibet, and that the English have also been allowed to keep some troops there, and so on. There is something more. Immediately on the other side of Thibet is Chinese Tartary, and this country is included in the Chinese empire. The English will probably try their utmost to prevent the Russians from coming on the borders of Thibet through Chinese Tartary. If the English are trying so much to hold India, why do they not try to revive

SAMAYA,
April 26th, 1886.

the heroic spirit of the people of India? Why do they not allow the native to prepare themselves for the defence of their own motherland?

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BHARAT BASI,
April 24th, 1886.

9. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 24th April, says that the circumstances connected with the death of Nocoor Chandra Dhole and Dwarka Nath Sen still remain in the dark. The people cannot entertain any favourable opinion of the Calcutta police after hearing the verdict of the Coroner's jury and the circumstances that are said to have been discovered in connection with these events. Many suspect that there is some secret cause connected with both these deaths. The police has not yet been able to clear up this mystery. The writer hopes that Mr. Lambert will try to maintain his own reputation, by finding out the true explanation of these events, and will therefore order a fresh enquiry to be made. If the task of enquiry be entrusted into the hands of a competent person, he will surely be able to find out the true cause.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 17th, 1886.

10. The *Paridarshak*, of the 17th April, says that the respect which the native pays to the English officials is not hearty, but outward. Those who do not look after the interests of the people, and who make distinction between the white-skinned and the black-skinned, are sure to be hated by the people. The salutes which the natives make to these men are directed not to them, but to the throne of the Empress. Webb who violated the chastity of Sukarmani was acquitted; Laidman insults the people by using bad words; but he gets promotion; there is no check on the unprincipled conduct of the tea and indigo planters. A case arises between a native and an Englishman, the latter succeeds, though he is the aggressor; an Englishman drives over an infant, with impunity. Two natives are killed at one shot; but this turns out to have been accidental; even the Armenians become volunteers, but not Indians. Is this justice? And can people entertain respect for the English under these circumstances? Do the officials understand that, they are gradually incurring the hatred of the natives? They hate them as unworthy sons of England.

SAHACHAR,
April 21st, 1886.

11. The *Sahachar*, of the 21st April, says that under British rule, the courts of justice have become inaccessible to the poor, owing to the heavy cost of litigation. The court-fees are very heavy and they are becoming more and more so. In order to institute a suit for an arrear of rent of one rupee, one has to spend five rupees on various accounts. Much injustice is being done to the poor by such sale of justice. No one can say anything against the condemnation of heavy court-fees by Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Justice Prinsep and the Administrator General, Mr. Broughton. Mr. Justice Cunningham has been taken into the Retrenchment Committee. Will not then the question of heavy court-fees be discussed in the Committee? Efforts should be made from this time for the discussion of the subject in the Committee. A Committee has also been appointed in the Viceregal Council for amending the Stamp Act. The writer believes that the Committee will respect the opinions of all parties. It will not be able to slight the opinion of the highest Judge of the highest Court in India. Still the writer fears that the reduction of court-fees will be strongly opposed by Government. But the discussion of

the subject in Parliament awakens some hope. Lord Fitzgerald referred in Parliament to the charging of heavy court-fees in this country.

12. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 22nd April, says that much benefit may be expected from the people's meetings that are being held in different parts of Bengal. The writer is glad that the

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 22nd, 1886.

Right of trial by jury in the case
of natives.

political rights withheld from Indians are being discussed at those meetings. The more subjects like the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, the admission of natives into the Civil Service, and the enrolment of natives as volunteers are discussed, the better. But the writer is sorry that the necessity of trial by jury in the case of natives is not being discussed in those meetings. That this right is very necessary in the country in which the Penal Code and Sir Fitz James Stephen's Code of Criminal Procedure are in force, and which trembles before young English officials is clear to all. The English ungrudgingly poured out their blood for this right. If that right is necessary in free England it is much more necessary independent India. Those who have seen the instances of miscarriage of justice in this country will admit the necessity for that right. Government can easily confer this right upon natives. The conferring of it will reduce neither the pay nor much of the power of the English officials.

13. The *Bháratbási*, of the 24th April, says that nothing causes so much ruin to the poor as the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court. If any one institutes

The Original Side of the Calcutta
High Court.

any suit in this court for maintaining his property, the cost for conducting the case is so heavy, that he is required to incur a debt which becomes hereditary in his family. There are other High Courts and Original Sides in India, but none of them are of so dangerous a character. The writer says that there is no need of conducting a case, at least in India, by means of two classes of men, namely, Attorneys and Barristers. If this system be not abolished, it will be difficult for poor people to maintain their own lives, not to speak of maintaining their properties. Sir Comer Petheram, the present Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, has taken his seat on the Original Side, and he must have known by his personal experience how dangerous it is to institute a suit in the Original Side. The writer is very much pleased to hear that the Chief Justice is trying to reduce the cost of conducting cases in the Original Side of the High Court, but whatever his Lordship may try, the writer is of opinion that no good will result unless the constitution of the Original Side of the High Court be entirely remodelled.

BHARAT BASI,
April 24th, 1886.

14. The same paper says that Sir Richard Garth has made a rule by which every Englishman can become an articled clerk of an Attorney, provided that he can

Native and European Attorneys.

produce a certificate from a professor of any College that he has some education; but in the case of natives, any one who wishes to become an Attorney will have to pass the B. A. examination, at least, and remain an apprentice for five years and pass two examinations. The examination for the Attorneys being the same in the case of both the natives and the Europeans why has this race distinction been made in the matter? Why are the provisions so difficult in the case of the natives and so simple in the case of the Europeans? The writer has been surprised to see this distinction. Cannot a man say, under these circumstances, that the object of this rule is to reduce the number of native attorneys? Before this, the rule was that any man who knew English could become an articled clerk of any attorney, and after serving his articles for five years he was to pass an examination, after which he became an Attorney. Those who became articled clerk after passing the B. L. examination had not to pass any separate examination, but had only

BHARAT BASI.

to serve an Attorney for three years. This rule has been repealed, and the sole object of the repeal is to reduce the number of native attornies. The B. L. Examination is a very high examination in Law. The examination of the attornies is in no way higher than this examination. Then what is the object of not allowing a B. L. to become an Attorney? It is very hard for a B. L. to remain an apprentice for five years. A man who has passed the highest examination in law can easily perform the duties of an Attorney if he remains an apprentice for three years, and it is very unjust to force him to remain for five years and thus to pass the best portion of his life. The manner in which the present Chief Justice is performing his duty, awakens the hope that if these things be properly represented to his Lordship, his Lordship may redress the grievance of the natives, at least he may do away with the distinction based on colour.

SANJIVANI,
April 24th, 1886.

15. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th April, says that a second Laidman has come to Bhagulpore. The name of this man is Mr. Thompson. One day he called a muk-tear *budmash* in open court. Though the

Mr. Thompson, the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagulpore.

name of this Deputy Magistrate is Thompson, he is no real relative to the Lieutenant-Governor. This man is a Deputy Magistrate, but being a European he conducts himself haughtily like a Civilian. The writer is glad to hear that the insulted muktear has brought a case against Mr. Thompson.

SANJIVANI.

16. The same paper is glad to announce that Mr. Syud Mahmud has been appointed an officiating Judge in the Allahabad High Court. As long as Mr. Straight acts as Chief Justice of the

Appointment of Syud Mahmud, as Officiating Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

Allahabad High Court, Mr. Syud Mahmud will officiate as a Judge in his place. This is the second time that Mr. Syud Mahmud is officiating as a Judge in the Allahabad High Court. The writer hopes that Government will permanently appoint him as a Judge of the High Court, and thereby lay the Indian people under a deep sense of gratitude.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 26th, 1886.

17. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 26th April, says that before British rule, Indians were not ground down by the machinery of courts. The cases that were formerly

Heavy court-fees.

decided by punchayets are now decided by munsiffs. No observant man will believe that the munsiffs decide those cases more satisfactorily than the punchayets. Petty cases cannot be decided so satisfactorily by courts as by punchayets. But Government is more eager for money than for a satisfactory administration of justice. How will Government obtain money if cases are decided by punchayets? Government derives an income of four crores of rupees annually from the sale of stamps. Supposing the number of suitors in India to be 200,000, each of these suitors has to pay on an average Rs. 200 annually as court-fees. Can people escape ruin when such is the case? The writer would not have objected to the heavy court-fees if he had known that they had the effect of diminishing litigation. But that is not the case. The Courts are not inaccessible to the rich, they are inaccessible only to the poor. The writer alone is not condemning the heavy court-fees. Sir Richard Garth, Mr. Justice Prinsep, the Administrator General, Mr. Broughton, have condemned the heavy court-fees. All the judges are unanimous in their opinion upon the subject. The subject is also discussed in Parliament. The writer says that Mr. Justice Cunningham will lay himself open to blame if he does not set his colleagues on the Financial Committee against the heavy court-fees.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 26th, 1886.

18. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 26th April says that one Mr. Mills came out on the night of the 9th of March 1886, and began to quarrel

The nominal punishment meted out to European offenders.

with a sweetmeat-maker. Waxing warm, he threatened to kill 14 to 20 or 50 natives with his revolver. His high tone brought a constable to the place, who remonstrated with him, and explained to him the crime of killing a man. On this Mr. Mills shot at the constable, but he missed the aim; he fired a second time, and the constable was wounded, but he arrested Mr. Mills who fired again with worse success. The constable took him to the police; the Judge, Mr. Rowe, sentenced Mr. Mills to one month's simple imprisonment. The principal reason for acquitting European offenders or inflicting nominal punishments on them is the love of their countrymen on the part of European Judges. Whatever the English may say they do not govern this country with justice, but with force. Nowhere in the world is criminal law so rigorous as in India. The authorities should remember that the object in dealing mercifully with European offenders is defeated by miscarriage of justice. When fear is not mixed with love it is always mixed with hatred. These failures of justice produce hatred of English rule in the minds of the natives. The mutiny and the Indigo riots plainly show that, owing to injustice on the part of Government, even the inoffensive people of India can become exceedingly troublesome. The writer is aware that rigorous rule by breaking down the aspirations of the people can relieve the rulers of much their anxiety. But Government has not succeeded in breaking the aspirations of the people of India by rigorous rule. On the other hand these people have improved their condition. Under such circumstances, the judicial officers are wrong in inspiring the people with hatred instead of winning their loyalty and respect. The rulers of India should be discreet at the present moment. Russia is at their gates, Burmah will sooner or later become an apple of discord between England and China. The condition of Europe is not favourable to a prolongation of peace. The Irish must be made independent, or they will destroy the peace of the British Empire. The depreciation of the value of silver has made the Finance Minister exceedingly anxious. This is not the time for rigorous rule. Nothing should be done at this moment to inspire 250 millions of people with hatred towards the English. Just punishment to Mr. Mills would not have any way injured the British Empire in India. Had the authorities had their senses about them they would never have done anything which would bring discredit upon English name in India.

19. The *Som Prakash*, of the 26th April, says that men have on many occasions to wait for a long time by interrupting their business for the arrival of a

Serving of summonses by post.

peon to serve summonses. The peons assume the powers of a Magistrate on going to the mofussil. To say nothing of low people, even gentlemen have to bribe them for getting their work done. The amount of bribe ranges from 4 annas to Rs. 4. The peons of the Calcutta Small Cause Court do not accept a bribe of less than Re. 1. The writer has learnt from experience that most of the peons of that court earn more than Rs. 200 per month by extorting money from persons at the time of serving summonses or notices. If a person does not bribe the peon, the latter intrigues with the opposite party and makes a false affidavit to the effect that the party was not identified, or could not be found out. If a complainant wishes to get his case decided *ex-parte*, he can induce the peon to make a false affidavit to the effect that the summons has been regularly served by giving him a bribe of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5. Other evils are also produced by the serving of summonses by peons. All these evils may be remedied by the serving of summonses by postal peons in registered covers. Under that arrangement the summonses will be served more promptly, and at less cost. The serving of summonses in registered covers will cost only 4 annas. The postal peons may be entrusted with the functions of the court peon. If a person cannot

SOM PRAKASH,
April 26th, 1886.

be found out, the peon may make an affidavit to that effect before the post-master, and make a declaration to that effect on the back of the summons. If summonses are served in registered covers, the Evidence Act will not be acted against. The writer requests Government to introduce this system of serving summonses in the Code of Civil Procedure and in the Tenancy Act. The writer also recommends that notices of sale of properties and of certificates should be published in newspapers, in order that properties may not be sold at unduly low prices.

(d)—Education.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 17th, 1886.

20. The *Paridarshak*, of the 17th April, has been surprised to see the difficult nature of the question paper in Bengali literature in the middle vernacular scholarship examination in Assam.

The middle vernacular scholarship examination of Assam.

The mere perusal of these questions will lead people to ask, what is the object of these examinations? Is the object of the examination to make an exhibition of the knowledge of the examiners by setting difficult questions, or to see how much proficiency the students have acquired in the subjects prescribed for the examination?

PRATIKAR,
April 23rd, 1886.

21. The *Pratikar*, of the 23rd April, says that, in opening the Muir College at Allahabad, the Viceroy has said

Government and high education.

that in order to get their livelihood the natives should adopt the professions of carpenters and smiths, and that there is no great necessity for high education in this country. Government has now understood that, however difficult the standard may be made in the examinations, the natives become successful in them, and it is now therefore trying to abolish high education gradually. The natives should become coolies so that they may become unable to compete with the Anglo-Indians for high posts. There is no harm if the Government introduces technical education into the country, but no one agrees to the introduction of technical education by abolishing high education.

SADHARANI,
April 25th, 1886.

22. The *Sádhāraní*, of the 25th April, says that though the Text-Book Committee has been established for

The Text-Book Committee.

seven or eight years, and though new rules have been made for its guidance, no real work has been done by it. That the work of examination of Bengali text-books requires a large amount of labour is not understood by Government. This work cannot be properly done gratis. The Committee has been filled with Government officers. Such a Committee is worthless. The work would have been done well if Government had got it done by paid men not connected with the Education Department. The students are, in many instances, becoming worthless by reading worthless books. One is astonished on opening the list prepared for any division to find that very difficult books have been fixed to be read by boys of 10 or 11. The writer has repeatedly said that book-makers now select text-books for schools. There are many book-makers who are the protégés of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and of the clerks of the Inspectors of Schools of the mofussil. Upon enquiry, it is found that a large number of books, not included in the Committee's list, are read in the mofussil schools. Should not the educational officers who provide for their friends and relatives by introducing these worthless books in schools be punished?

SADHARANI.

23. The same paper, referring to the rumoured intention of Govern-

High and technical education.

ment to abolish high education and to introduce technical educations says that natives do not want technical education in lieu of high education. Why should not the two systems of education be maintained? Men who have received

high education can learn arts and manufactures very well and in a very short time. In this way the dignity of arts and manufactures will be increased. The attitude of Government is alarming. The writer hopes that Government will not prevent the progress of natives by abolishing high education on the pretext of introducing technical education.

24. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 25th April, says that every one understands that education in arts and technical education are necessary for the country.

The Governor-General's remark on technical education.

The question is, where to get money from for

establishing institutions for this purpose? Will Government grant some additional allowance for education in these days of retrenchments? The writer does not think that Government will make such grants by reducing expenses in the Military Department, or making any deduction in the money expended for the exodus to the hills. But will Government reduce the expenditure for high education in order to establish institutions for technical education? Has the Berhampore College been abolished for this purpose, and has the proposal for abolishing the Dacca and Krishnagar Colleges been made for this purpose? This supposition is not imaginary. Sir George Campbell once abolished the Krishnagar and Berhampore Colleges, and the remembrance of those days raises fear in the mind of the people. The officials of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay are saying everywhere that the natives should not try to get Government employment, and that they should take to independent professions. High education is not doing them any great good; and they should try to find out other means of making money. These words are just; but the constant repetition of these words in the mouths of the officials has raised fear in the mind of the people. Are not these officials being guided by the opinions of the Anglo-Indians? Have they not been led to believe with the Anglo-Indians that high education has raised a class of disloyal educated men, and that it should therefore be abolished? If the natives do not try to get any employment, a larger number of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians will be able to enter the Government service. Such opinions are entertained by low-minded men. Natives have sincere respect for their rulers. They know that it is for their own good that Government is trying to introduce technical education. But they request Government to introduce technical education in the country without doing any injury to high education; and if Government does this, the whole country will support it.

25. The same paper says that it represents East Bengal, and so it will speak something regarding the selection of text-books for that circle only. The

Selection of text-books.

Eastern Circle has seven districts under it; and the Deputy Inspector of each district sends a separate list of books to the Inspector at the time of selecting the text-books. It is also necessary to remark here that in making these lists, the Deputy Inspectors consult the opinion of the Sub-Inspectors under them and experienced pundits in their respective districts. After this the Inspector prepares a list of books for the whole circle by seeing the lists sent by the Deputy Inspectors according to the opinion of the majority. In other years the Inspector selected the scholarship course only, but this year he has drawn up one list of books for all the classes and for all the schools in the circle. The writer is very partial to this system. The writer does not know whether this system is prevalent in the other circles; but he is of opinion that a perfectly good list cannot be drawn up except under this system. But in the list of the present year, the names of some good books have not been included; perhaps the books did not come into the hands of the authorities in proper time. The writer is glad to see another new rule about the preparation of the list of text-books

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 25th, 1886.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 25th, 1886.

for this year. Excepting the scholarship course, three or four books on literature have been selected for each class; for in so doing encouragement has been given to a large number of writers, and some liberty has been given to the teachers too. On the whole, the writer is very much pleased with the list of text-books for this year. The ability which Mr. Hill has displayed since his appointment as Inspector of Schools leads people to expect great improvements from him in the educational system of his circle.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 26th, 1886.

26. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 26th April, referring to the rumour that the Director of Public Instruction has recommended a reduction of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees in the expenses of the Education Department, says that it is very alarming if this rumour is true. It is rumoured that Lord Dufferin will lay the axe at the root of high education. Some are casting evil glances upon the Dacca, Hooghly, Berhampore, and Presidency Colleges. All this is very alarming. From the speech of Mr. Grant Duff at Madras, and from Lord Dufferin's speech at Allahabad, the writer apprehends that high education may be injured upon the pretext of the necessity for the spread of technical education. There is again the proposal for putting an end to political agitation. Will not the people be able to sleep under Lord Dufferin?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

27. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin is mistaken if he thinks that, since private colleges are being established on all sides, the Government Colleges and high education are no longer necessary. How many private colleges are there in the mofussil? The mofussil colleges cannot be abolished. The writer cannot also recommend the abolition of the Presidency College. If to enable students to pass had been the only work of colleges, the writer would not have objected to the abolition of the Presidency College. In the Presidency College arrangements should be made for the giving of the highest education. This object may be attained by the bringing of eminent European scholars and savants to lecture for a session of six months or thereabouts. The men who now come to the college are not real professors.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
April 22nd, 1886.

28. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 22nd April, thinks that the amalgamation of the municipalities will prove a source of great inconvenience to the people. The income of the Suburbs can bear no comparison with the income of the city, and no money belonging to one should be used for the improvement of the other. The appointment of Mr. Harrison to the Bengal Legislative Council inspired the people with much hope, but they have been disappointed.

BHERI,
April 23rd, 1886.

29. In noticing the proposal which has been made for establishing a slaughter-house at Simla in the town of Calcutta, a correspondent of the *Bheri*, of the 23rd April, writes that even a single inhabitant of Simla is not desirous of establishing a slaughter-house there, and that it is difficult to understand how the Commissioners have decided upon doing so. A large number of respectable people reside in this quarter of the town, and it need scarcely be remarked that it will be difficult for these men to live at Simla if a slaughter-house be established there. A petition signed by more than a thousand persons has been sent to the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation; and another such petition will be sent very shortly.

30. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th April, says that in order that there may not be butchers' shops in all places of the town, the Commissioners of the Calcutta

Slaughter-house at Calcutta.

Municipality have selected two places for establishing slaughter-houses for killing goats; but the inhabitants of those places have raised a strong objection against the proposal. In the opinion of many their religion is at stake; but the strongest of all objections is that the establishment of slaughter-houses within the town will tell upon its sanitary condition. The writer hopes that the Commissioners will not establish slaughter-houses within the town, and thereby injure the health as well as wound the feelings of the rate-payers.

SANJIVANI,
April 24th, 1886.

31. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 26th April, does not consider the right of self-government which Lord Ripon wanted to confer upon natives as a gift of favour.

The Civilians and Self-Government.

The right was possessed by natives before British rule. The writer has many times conclusively proved that the English Government forcibly deprived the people of that right. Lord Ripon only wanted to give back to the people in full measure what the English Government had deprived them of. The people would not have been disappointed if Lord Ripon could have introduced the measure in the shape he desired. Lord Ripon was naturally thwarted in India which is ruled by civilians, and the right of self-government could not be conferred upon natives in full measure. The civilians, whatever may be their merits, are not able to act according to the requirements of the times. The civilians are yet reluctant to confer any power upon natives. The civilians, with a very few exceptions, have this reluctance. Sir Rivers Thompson and his officials feel this reluctance in a very large measure. For this reason there are obstacles in the way of the improvement of natives in all matters. For this reason natives have obtained the right of self-government in an inadequate measure. Still natives do not slight what they have obtained. The Lieutenant-Governor has obtained proofs of the fact that the people are greatly interested in the introduction of the system of self-government into the mofussil. In the arrangements for self-government in the mofussil unduly large powers have been given to the Magistrates. The people are not satisfied with self-government of this kind which is devoid of the very essence of self-government. If self-government does not prove such a success as could be wished, that result will be due to interference on the part of the officials. The official Superintendents will do hundred times the injury that will be done by the Self-Government Boards.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 26th, 1886.

32. The *Som Prakash*, of the 26th April, says that the new Municipal Bill has been so framed as to be suitable to the amalgamated municipality formed by the union of Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities.

Both these municipalities will be injured by amalgamation. The Calcutta Municipality has much work in its hands. It is not able to do all this work satisfactorily. Though owing to the good arrangements of the Calcutta Municipality, Calcutta is now far healthier than all other places in Bengal, it has yet many wants. If the Calcutta Municipality has to assist another municipality, not only will those wants remain, but new wants will be created. Under that arrangement the health of Calcutta may become worse. If the municipalities are amalgamated, the people of the Suburbs will have to pay a high rate of tax like the people of Calcutta, though they will not enjoy equal advantages. It is doubtful whether the Suburbs will even receive that benefit from the Calcutta Municipality which they are now receiving from the Suburban Municipality. The object of the amalgamation of the municipalities is to facilitate the construction of

SOM PRAKASH,
April 26th, 1886.

the Kidderpore Docks. But the people will derive no benefit from the construction of the docks. The municipalities are being amalgamated in order that an increased income may be obtained for the construction of the docks by raising the rate of taxes in the Suburbs. How should the Government, whose main object is to promote the interests of their countrymen without looking to the interests of the people, be characterized? By the new Bill the Commissioners of the amalgamated municipality have been deprived of the power of selecting a Chairman. This provision has been made because if a native or an Englishman friendly to natives is elected Chairman, the native and European quarters will be equally well-cared for.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 26th, 1886.

33. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 26th April, says that the Government has done well in taking up the organization of Local Boards before that of Union Committees and District Boards. The attempt to organize Union Committees previously to the organization of all other Self-Government Boards would have failed in many places. The previous organization of Local Boards will reduce the chances of failure. According to the present policy of Government, the organization of Local Boards has become the most important affair, and the people should see that able men are appointed members of these Boards.

Government has made a rule that the registered voters should, within the 15th of April, inform the local authorities of the names of the candidates whom they are willing to support. In many places the object of this rule has not been properly understood. This misunderstanding will create great difficulties in the election of properly qualified candidates. Government should have circulated a list of candidates to the voters through the agency of the police. The writer is informed that in many places the voters are, in the absence of a list of the names of candidates, electing men without paying proper regard to their qualifications. If in this way the electors fail to appoint properly qualified persons, and Government has therefore to appoint members to Local Boards, the object of granting the elective franchise to the people will be defeated. In many places people do not yet know what self-government is. Though people may fail to appoint proper persons this time, they are sure to succeed next time. There is no doubt that in spite of their present ignorance and indifference, they are sure to go mad after self-government in a short time; so Government should not infer from occasional failures that the people of the mofussil are not yet prepared for self-government. Government is sincerely desirous of introducing self-government, for it is aware that the self-government power in the hands of the people of the mofussil will be beneficial to Government in many respects. For this reason Government should excuse any defects in the election of members on the present occasion.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 22nd, 1886.

34. A correspondent of the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 22nd April, says that a great agrarian disturbance has taken place in a part of the Dacca district by the refusal of the tenants to pay their rents. They say that the Lieutenant-Governor on his visit to Dacca granted a reduction of their rent. A rumour to that effect has spread far and wide. A class of hangers-on on courts of justice, who feed on the discord among the people, has caused the spread of this rumour. The illiterate tenants are doing a great deal of mischief to themselves and to their zemindars by putting faith in these rumours. The Magistrate of Dacca has offered a reward to any one who can point out the authors of the false rumour. But

Agrarian disturbance in Dacca.

publishing notices, offering rewards in newspapers and courts, will not do. The class from which the rumour has emanated should be punished.

35. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 24th April, says that the manner in which the *Statesman* is making an agitation about the illegal conduct of the Court of Wards towards the Maharani of Burdwan is really praiseworthy. Every newspaper should imitate the intrepidity of the able Editor. The illegal conduct of the Magistrate of Cuttack has again and again been proved, and the High Court too has characterised his action as illegal; but the Magistrate is quite unmindful of all these things. The Magistrate knows well that the Board of Revenue will support him, and what can the High Court do to him? The writer is surprised to see that the Bengal Government has not as yet taken any notice of the conduct of the Magistrate. It is in no way proper to keep Mr. Currie any more at Cuttack. But will the Lieutenant-Governor remove him? Do all these writings receive any attention from His Honour?

BHARAT BASI,
April 24th, 1886.

The new Tenancy Act.

36. The *Sārasvat Patra*, of the 24th April, says that all the difficulties about the filling up of the forms of rent receipts have arisen from the column which is to set forth the amount of land in the possession of ryots. These think that when Government have passed the Act in spite of the strenuous opposition of the zemindars, great privileges have certainly been given to them. They are afraid lest the zemindars should cheat them of any of these rights. Those whose interest it is to foment ill-feeling between zemindars and ryots have taken this opportunity of confirming the suspicion of the ryots. Whatever the Government may think of them, the zemindars of Bengal are very poor. The refusal of the ryots to pay rents has ruined many of the zemindars. They have represented the matter to Government, but Government thinks that this representation has been inspired by interested motives. The press is crying against these things, but Government thinks that it often misrepresents and exaggerates matters. But Government should remove the false notions current among the ryots about their rights under the Tenancy Act, and it is a matter of congratulation that it has at last directed its attention to this matter. Perhaps experience in the khas mehals and in the wards estates has induced the Board of Revenue to issue a circular to Commissioners and Collectors explaining the meaning of the entries to be made in the rent receipt.

SARASVAT PATRA,
April 24th, 1886.

The Tenancy Act.

37. The *Nava Medini*, of the 24th April, says that the breach between the ryots and the zemindars has been widened rather than closed by the introduction of the Tenancy Act. Nearly all the ryots of Midnapore have refused the payment of rents to the zemindars. Innumerable estates became liable to be sold during last Chaitra for arrears of Government revenue under the sunset law. The zemindars of this district have no money in their hands. They used to send Government revenue by collecting rents from the ryots. Since the introduction of the Road Cess Act, estates are being sold for failure to pay the cess within the 12th day of the month; and now, if the ryots do not regularly pay their rents, the ruin of the zemindars is inevitable. Besides, there is so much want of money in this district that it cannot be procured even by offering to pay a monthly interest of 10 to 25 per cent. The ryots, on the other hand, have run mad. They are raising different objections in different places; and the whole district is in an unsettled state. As far as the writer has understood the matter, it appears that a class of bad men has caused disturbance among the people. In conclusion, the writer requests the Collector to explain the object of the law to the people according to the circular of the Board of Revenue,

NAVA MEDINI,
April 24th, 18 86.

so that they may not make any illegal objection to the payment of the rent, otherwise the zemindars are entirely helpless.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 26th, 1886.

38. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 26th April, says that the *Statesman* has stated that the sum of four lakhs of rupees has been stolen from the Burdwan Rajbari, and that also many valuable ornaments of the members of the Raj family are missing. The account books, in which the accounts of the money in the treasury were kept, are not being found. The *Statesman* knows that all this has been stolen by the Court of Wards and the Manager, Mr. Miller. The account books in question having been called for by the Collector, some forged account books were submitted. The Collector has distinctly pronounced these books to be forged. If all this is true, widows' and orphans' properties will not be protected under Sir Rivers Thompson. It is necessary that the people should attend to the above matter. If the evil is not remedied by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Viceroy should be petitioned.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 26th, 1886.

39. The *Navavibhākar*, of the 26th April, referring to the upsetting by the High Court of the illegal orders issued by Mr. Currie for punishing the servants of the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan, says that it cannot believe that a Magistrate like Mr. Currie will not seek other ways of punishing the officers of the Maharani. There can be no doubt that Government will lose the reverence of the people if it repeatedly encourages such oppression. Is not injury to the country possible from such repeated oppression and repeated disobedience of the orders of the High Court on the part of a petty Magistrate? May not the reverence of the people for Government and its high officers and their confidence in those men be shaken by the encouragement of such oppression by Government and the Board of Revenue? Such oppressions are taking place daily. There can be no doubt that the Court of Wards' Act should be amended. There is no provision in the law for the punishment of the wrong acts which Collectors do in the name of the Court of Wards. There is wide scope for oppression under the Act. Because the Maharani has men and money, she is yet able to fight for the protection of her properties. One cannot but shudder to think of the oppression which those who have not men and money like her suffer. In the Bengal Court of Wards' Act there should be some provision for the punishment of oppressive officials, as there is in the Madras Court of Wards' Act.

(9)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 26th, 1886.

40. The *Ananda Bazar Patrikā*, of the 26th April, says that in railway language the word "gentleman" seems to mean a European, otherwise why was a native second class passenger expelled at Bongong from the gentlemen's waiting-room by a servant of the Traffic Inspector, and why was the station-master transferred from Bongong to an unhealthy station for taking the part of the native gentleman on that occasion? The railway authorities should remember that the greater part of their revenue is derived from native passengers, and so they should be looked after properly.

DAINIK,
April 27th, 1886.

41. The *Dainik*, of the 27th April, complains that the arrangement at the railway stations for the purpose of supplying Hindu passengers with drinking water is very bad. The Hindu water-carrier can scarcely be had in time of need; the water he supplies is muddy and not cold. Then, again, he does

not allow anybody to use the water-pot. Hindus of great respectability are obliged to drink out of their hands, unless of course they can pay a copper pice or two to the water-supplier, who in that case raises no objection to the use of his *lotá*.

(h)—General.

42. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 14th April, says that the treatment of [the English Government towards Dhuleep Singh cannot be defended. Dhuleep should

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
April 15th, 1886.

Maharaja Dhuleep Singh.

not make any more vain attempts to see the Punjab. He should remain contented with what he already has.

43. The same paper says that retired Anglo-Indians should not be made members of the Parliamentary Enquiry Committee, but they should be called upon to give

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

The Parliamentary Committee.

their evidence before it. But if Government cannot remove their names, which have already been included in the list of members, a few more high-minded men should be appointed to the Committee. The people of India should try to make a section of the Committee come over to this country to take the evidence of natives of great Indian experience.

44. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 19th April, says that as long as Government does not reduce expenditure, as long as

CHARU VARTA,
April 19th, 1886.

Revenue.

it does not entrust natives with high administrative appointments, and as long as it does not put its confidence in natives, the Indian treasury will not be in a flourishing condition. Lord Dufferin promised to make an enquiry into the condition of the revenue, but the Committee he has formed for the purpose does not promise much. No one knows how many taxes of the nature of the income-tax will be imposed in the long run.

45. The *Sahachar*, of the 21st April, says that it was altogether a different time when Burke impeached

SAHACHAR,
April 21st, 1886.

A Parliament in India.

Warren Hastings in the name of righteousness.

Since that time the British Empire has become vastly extended. Even if there had not existed two hostile political parties in Parliament, it would not have been able to manage the affairs of every country included in the vast British Empire. There is no man like Burke at present. After Mr. Gladstone's death there will be no man from whom justice can be expected. Mr. Bright has been practically discredited. Mr. Gladstone too is so entangled in party politics that he can do nothing. The writer says that India can no longer depend upon Parliament. Ireland will obtain a Parliament of her own. Let the whole of India combine to agitate for obtaining such a Parliament. Indians should govern themselves. The British Empire should be maintained for the welfare of mankind, but in this Empire each country must depend upon itself. If any country depends upon another for anything it will have to wait till doomsday for it.

46. The same paper, referring to Lord Dufferin's desire for the reduction of the expenditure of reduction of provincial expenditure, says that

SHACHAR.

Bengal. the whole of Bengal agrees with Sir Rivers Thompson in thinking that the expenditure of Bengal is not capable of reduction. The expenditure of Bengal only amounts to half its income. Many useful works cannot now be done owing to want of funds. The expenditure of Bengal should be increased, but should by no means be diminished. Let the whole of Bengal protest against the reduction of expenditure from this time, and support Sir Rivers Thompson. The reduction of the expenditure of Bengal, in spite of the repeated protests of Sir Rivers Thompson, may be attended with very bad results.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 22nd, 1886.

47. The *Surabhi* and *Pataká*, of the 22nd April, says that the following objections have been made by some members of Parliament to the constitution of the Committee of Enquiry, and the narrow scope to which its enquiries will be confined: (1) That the proposed subjects of enquiry are too few; (2) that no provision has been made for a visit of a portion of the Committee to India to take the evidence of Indians; (3) that too large a number of persons has been appointed members of the Committee; and (4) that there is no one on the Committee to advocate the cause of the merchants. The writer says that of these four objections the first two are reasonable. The writer will be glad if a Committee to which those objections cannot apply be appointed. The dissolution of the Committee has not yet been settled, consequently the time for agitation has not yet passed away. The writer says that it is better that no Committee should be appointed at all than that one composed of retired Anglo-Indian officials alone should be appointed according to the proposal of Lord Randolph Churchill.

The Committee of Enquiry.

tion of the Committee of Enquiry, and the narrow scope to which its enquiries will be confined: (1) That the proposed subjects of enquiry are too few; (2) that no provision has been made for a visit of a portion of the Committee to India to take the evidence of Indians; (3) that too large a number of persons has been appointed members of the Committee; and (4) that there is no one on the Committee to advocate the cause of the merchants. The writer says that of these four objections the first two are reasonable. The writer will be glad if a Committee to which those objections cannot apply be appointed. The dissolution of the Committee has not yet been settled, consequently the time for agitation has not yet passed away. The writer says that it is better that no Committee should be appointed at all than that one composed of retired Anglo-Indian officials alone should be appointed according to the proposal of Lord Randolph Churchill.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

48. The same paper asks whether natives are disloyal, or the English Government's distrust of native soldiers. Government distrustful. Last year Government imported 60,000 rifles of a new kind for the native soldiers on account of the apprehension of a Russian invasion; but now that the apprehension of a Russian invasion has been removed from its mind, it fears lest the native soldiers should use those rifles against it. For that reason the native soldiers have not been armed with these new rifles, which have been stored. Native soldiers will remain armed with their old fashioned rifles.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

49. The same paper says that the Magistrate of Hooghly has become angry with the Mohanta of Tarakeshvar for his assisting in the holding of the recent meeting at that place. Will the freedom of speech also, which is the only freedom left to Indians under British rule, be taken away? There is no law against the holding of meetings? Why is then the Magistrate angry?

SURABHI & PATAKA.

50. The same paper says that it is evident from the letter written by Maharaja Dhuleep Singh to his countrymen that he is very sorry because he will not be able to live in his native province. What can be more cruel or unjust than the rejection of the prayer of Dhuleep Singh, who has served the English all his life, for permission to spend the evening of his life in his native province? The English fear that the old and unarmed Dhuleep Singh will lead the unarmed Sikhs against them. Owing to this unreasonable fear, Government is going to do gross injustice to Dhuleep Singh. The writer believes that if such injustice is done to Dhuleep Singh, the Sikhs will become very angry, and will not fail to take revenge when an opportunity presents itself. The writer recommends that meetings should be held in every part of India to protest against Government's treatment of Dhuleep Singh. Such meetings are necessary for the unification of the Indian races which Indians so much desire. If Indians do not unanimously protest against the cruel treatment of Dhuleep Singh, who is an Indian and besides a deposed Indian prince, it must be said, that Indians are not yet united, and that there is no hope that they will soon become united.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

51. The same paper, quoting the remarks of a French writer on the change for the worse in Englishmen in foreign countries. change for the worse that comes over Englishmen out of their own country, says that Indians are finding that this opinion is very true. Indians who have

mixed with Englishmen in England see that the character of Anglo-Indians is quite opposite to that of their countrymen in England. Owing to this defect in their character the English have had to suffer much, and they will have to suffer much if this defect in their character is not removed.

52. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 22nd April, says that the foreign representatives at the Delhi Camp of Exercise could not praise the Indian troops. The

The Camp of Exercise.

German representative has praised the troops indeed, but he could not speak favourably of the skill of the General in managing their troops. The object of holding the Camp of Exercise has thus been defeated, but poor people have had to pay its expenses. It is said that Russians are imitating the example of India by holding a Camp of Exercise.

53. The same paper says that the time of despotic rule is gone by.

The National League.

With the spread of education and of civilization, the concentration of immense power in

a few hands has become impossible. France and America have obtained representative Governments. England, though it has a Queen, has a perfect and representative constitution. The voice of the people is all powerful in that country. The Queen has to obey that all powerful voice. Prussia and Russia still have monarchical forms of Government, but the Monarch has indirectly to obey the voice of the people. Even in these countries a change is coming over the constitution of Government; but in India the rulers are all in all. The voice of the people has no power in this country. The people's money is not spent according to the wishes of the people; and it is foolish to hope that the rulers with immense powers in their hands will look to the welfare of the people at the sacrifice of their personal comfort. But time has come for the people to think of these things. The people have become fit to take the administration of their country in their own hands. The writer cannot say that the people are not prepared for a representative form of Government. There is no doubt that the rulers will pronounce the people to be yet unfit to govern themselves, for it is their interest to pronounce such an opinion. The writer thinks an united effort should be made by the entire population of India to secure a representative Government for themselves. He asks every one of his countrymen to join the Bengal National League.

54. The same paper says that the largest of the meetings of the raiyats as yet held took place the other day at Tara-

The Tarakeshvar ryots' meeting.

keshvar. The enthusiasm displayed by the people for political discussion is really hopeful. Those who were present at the meeting are under the impression that a great awakening has taken place among the raiyats. The meeting, though large, was very orderly.

55. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has great strength of mind, but he has no desire for doing justice.

Lord Dufferin.

The conquest of Burmah, the separation of the

Begum of Bhopal from her husband, and the extension of English influence in Cashmere show that he has great strength of mind, but that strength is directed to the attainment of improper objects. Had he possessed the weakness of Lord Ripon that would have been better. The Secretary of State for India is not likely to go against the opinion of Lord Dufferin about the enrolment of natives as volunteers. If natives become volunteers, they will send away, it would seem, the English from this country by force. Lord Dufferin has made a great mistake in rejecting the petition of the natives. Government has not yet learned to trust them. The natives do not desire the end of British rule. India has greatly benefitted by this rule, and it is likely to benefit more in future. The natives desire to have equal rights with Englishmen and nothing more. If Government can give this, British rule will be firmly established in this country; otherwise, not.

BHARAT MIHIR.
April 22nd, 1886.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHARAT MIHIR.

BHARAT MIHIR.

AL PUNCH,
April 23rd, 1886.

56. *Al Punch*, of the 23rd April, gives a cartoon in which local self-government is represented as a bird sitting on a tree, and a man, representing the Bengal Government, is shown as aiming at it with an arrow which is named the Chowkidari Act.

BHERI,
April 23rd, 1886.

57. The *Bheri*, of the 23rd April, says that the attitude of Lord Dufferin has raised fear in the minds of the people. Most people think that during the administration of Lord Dufferin the people will have to pass their time in misery and discontent. The *Indian Union* of Allahabad writes that the India Government, it is said, has written to the Home Government that more coercive measures should be adopted in the administration of India. From this it appears that Lord Dufferin has become displeased with the people, and specially with Bengalis for the political agitation they have set on foot, and for the ryot's meetings which they are holding in various places. But will the fame of the civilized British administration be increased if Lord Dufferin tries to put obstacles in the way of freedom in these days of civilization, by introducing unusually stringent measures?

BHERI.

58. The same paper says that when Lord Dufferin first set foot in India, the people become anxious to know him. The accounts which Lord Ripon gave of him, in some degree removed their anxiety, and they thought that in Lord Dufferin's administration also, Government would direct its attention to the improvement of the condition of the people. But some acts of Lord Dufferin raised suspicion in the minds of the people; and this suspicion has gradually been confirmed. The writer regrets to say that the people are being disappointed in the hopes which were raised by the arrival of Lord Dufferin. People have been grieved to see the manner in which he is carrying on the work of administration. The writer does not understand why Lord Dufferin does not act according to the desire of the people, though he is well acquainted with their wants and aspirations. The real improvement of a country consists in keeping the loyal subjects contented, in satisfying their high aspirations, and in establishing amicable relations between the rulers and the people. Can not a wise and experienced politician understand this simple truth? Does his Lordship think that if he can bring the people under his power either by artifice or by force of arms, they will do whatever His Lordship bids them do? So long as the British Government is unable to make the people attached to it, it is not entirely safe. Under the beneficial influence of the British Government, the people have become capable of understanding their wants: and they cannot be happy unless the aspirations raised in their minds be satisfied. The people were glad to see the good intention of Lord Ripon in the measures which were carried out under his administration, though his intention was not always carried into effect. The people want nothing except that the Government, which they respect as their father, should desire their good. The writer expects that Lord Dufferin will pay proper attention to the welfare of the people, and they desire that His Lordship will do them good. There will be no cause for complaint if the people could believe that Government loved them, and that it was sorry at their misfortune and was glad at their happiness.

PRATIKAR,
April 23rd, 1886.

59. The *Pratikar*, of the 23rd April, says that Government will never be able to protect India, if the money of Indians is whimsically sent like rubbish to fill up the English channel, and if the revenue of India is incessantly spent in unnecessary works. Extortion has reached its utmost limits, and if Government tries to raise more money from the people, it will ruin them. The military expenditure is gradually increasing every year. The

Expenditure of India.

desire for luxuries is gradually increasing among the officials. Injustice is spreading fast in the country. Unless precautionary measures are adopted, there is no hope of a better state of things.

60. The *Nava Medini*, of the 24th April, says that Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, who was formerly the Joint-Magistrate of Midnapore, has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government.

Appointment of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips as Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government.

The chief qualification of Mr. Phillips, so far as the writer is aware, is that some time ago he wrote something supporting the administration of the country by the civilians; and it is probable that he has been promoted by Government for that reason. Only the other day the just claim of Mr. Cotton was overlooked, and Mr. Nolan appointed Secretary to the Bengal Government, because the former loves the people; and now Mr. Phillips has become Under-Secretary. From these facts it is evident that the promotion of that man is sure who will stand against the natives, and support the Civilian class.

NAVA MEDINI,
April 24th, 1886.

61. The *Sarasvat Patra*, of the 24th April, does not approve of the proposal of Lord Randolph Churchill to reduce the number of members of the Enquiry Committee to 14 persons, all of them being retired Anglo-Indians. The writer thinks that those Anglo-Indians will never find any fault with what they have themselves done in India, and so the appointment of the Committee will be of no use.

The Enquiry Committee.

SARASVAT PATRA,
April 24th, 1886.

62. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 24th April, says that though the vernacular newspapers are translated by Government servants, there is no means of knowing how these papers are translated. Do the officers of Government translate the newspapers in the same way as the Anglo-Indian editors do? Is it not proper to let the native editors see this translation? The writer urges on the editors of the Vernacular papers to make an application to Government to let them see this translation. If Government refuses to grant this prayer, it will be understood that a proper translation is not made, and endeavours may then be made to translate the papers from the side of the editors.

English translation of the Vernacular papers.

BHARAT BASI,
April 24th, 1886.

63. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th April, hears that the Government of India has sent a proposal to the Secretary of State for India for governing India by adopting coercive measures. The writer is very anxious to know whether this news is true. The same paper also hears that His Excellency the Viceroy has become dissatisfied with the native newspapers, and that it is probable that steps will soon be taken to destroy their independence. The writer is anxiously waiting to know the real intention of Lord Dufferin, and says that the real character of His Excellency's letters will be known as soon as they are published.

Government of India.

SANJIVANI,
April 24th, 1886.

64. The same paper says that it will never forget the scene which it has seen at Tarakeshvar. One scarcely comes across such enthusiasm, such eagerness, and such fiery speech in the mouth of the natives. When the proposal for the Tarakeshvar meeting was first made, many persons said that the inhabitants of the district of Hooghly were lifeless and inactive and no one would come to the meeting at this time when the heat is very great, and that the labour of the originators would therefore be in vain. But by the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of the villages adjacent to Tarakeshvar, and by their eagerness for political agitation, the gathering was rendered successful. The impression produced by this meeting will never be forgotten by the writer. The writer hopes that the energetic representatives of the Indian Association will give a new life to the country by holding such meetings in all

Roy's meeting at Tarakeshvar.

SANJIVANI.

parts of the country. The writer further hopes that the educated classes of Bengal will set on foot a great agitation throughout the country by establishing ryots' associations at different places.

SANJIVANI,
April 24th, 1886.

65. The same paper says that in the opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill the number of members of the Enquiry Committee has been very large.

The Enquiry Committee.

It will be very difficult for 32 persons to work harmoniously and specially this will take a great time. It is desirable that the work of the Committee should be completed within a very short time, and the number of members should therefore be reduced from 32 to 14. His second objection is that many men, utterly unconnected with India, have become members of the Committee; but the work of the Committee will not, in the opinion of Lord Churchill, be satisfactorily performed by such members. These men should therefore be excluded from the Committee, and it should consist of Anglo-Indians only. The writer is at a loss to find out suitable words to express his dislike of these objections. The people of India request that no Anglo-Indian should obtain a seat on the Committee; but the desire of the late Secretary of State is that the Committee should be composed of Anglo-Indians, and Anglo-Indians only. The people of India are afraid of evil consequences from the Anglo-Indians, and are trying to exclude them from the committee, while the Secretary of State insists upon the formation of the Committee with such members alone. The people of India have well understood the character of the Anglo-Indians, and are not any more to be imposed upon by sweet words. Besides, the experience of the retired Anglo-Indians has no reference to the present condition of India. Some of them retired ten years ago, some fifteen, some twenty, and some even earlier than that, and with this dim and imperfect experience of India, which was then almost dead, these Anglo-Indians still boast that they are experienced Indian Statesman. The present members of the India Council are the example of this. These members do not understand that the India of the present day is not the India regarding which they have experience. A great change has passed over the spirit of India. Those whose self-interest is closely connected with the present system of administration in India, have an interest in presenting a thousand obstacles to the Enquiry Committee. The writer regrets to say that Lord Randolph Churchill has become an instrument in the hands of these interested people. Cannot any experience regarding India be gained without actually coming there? Did Mr. Burke, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Hunter, ever come to India to gain experience regarding India? The proposal to reduce the number of members in the Committee also causes great fear. The Conservatives with Lord Randolph Churchill at their head desire that no one except the retired Anglo-Indians should sit on the Committee. But the number of Anglo-Indian members of Parliament is very small; so that if 32 members are appointed to the Enquiry Committee, other men besides the Anglo-Indians will be required to become members. But as this frustrates the purpose of the Conservatives, Lord Randolph Churchill desires to reduce the number of members on the Committee.

SADHARANI,
April 25th, 1886.

66. The *Sādhāranī*, of the 25th April, does not think that the English Government will do well if it does not allow

Dhuleep Sing.

Dhuleep Sing to go to the Punjab. None has rendered such eminent services to Government as the Sikh soldiers. The Sikh soldiers protected the English during the mutiny. They also fought for the English in Egypt, in Afghanistan and in Burmah. It is not well to distrust the Sikhs. The English will increase the loyalty of the Sikhs if they generously allow Dhuleep Sing to live in the Punjab.

67. The *Dainik*, of the 25th April, says that the English have oppressed Maharajah Dhuleep Sing in every way. With great reluctance they allowed him to come to

Maharaja Dhuleep Singh.

India, but they have detained him at Aden because he wrote a letter to his countrymen expressing his desire to be received in the bosom of his ancestral religion. The English have not done well in treating him in this way the moment he expressed his desire to be converted. This will greatly wound the feelings of the Sikhs.

68. The *Samaya*, of the 26th April, says that Government has a policy in view in preparing the Budget. Reduction is never made in the expenditure if

The Budget.

the income becomes less. In the present year, for example, large sums have been spent for war ; but has any reduction in the expenditure been made on that account? The Governors could easily reduce the expenses of their residence in the hills if they had a little sympathy with the people. There would be no harm to the country if the Civil Service examination were stopped for one year. There would be no inconvenience to Government if the pay of the high officials were reduced for one year. There are a thousand means for making up the deficit, and these means are always adopted in other countries. But they would not be resorted to here. Here the rule is that along with the increase of expenditure, the income should also be increased. Here new taxes are imposed and new debts are incurred, but no reduction is made in the expenditure. Unless this system is changed, the misery of the country will know no bounds. India is a milch cow to Englishmen. English officers and English merchants are busy in milking this cow. Mr. Grant Duff has said that the people of India should not expect to get Government service, but that they should adopt the professions of carpenters and smiths. How will Government supply every one with a post? Lord Dufferin has said that so many men are receiving high education, that they cannot all expect appointments and that the people of England do not desire so much for service, but adopt independent profession. But do not the people of this country adopt the professions of smiths and carpenters? One man in ten thousand is receiving high education. Will these people too get no employment and adopt the profession of carpenters and smiths? Is there no post in the country? How many Indians have been appointed to the high posts of the country? If the people of England do not hanker for employment why have all the high posts of India been filled by them? Under no rule was there so much financial embarrassment. If Englishmen have come to India not for service, they should not take their pay in this time of need. A sum of two and-a-half lakhs of rupees a month are being given as the pay of Christian Clergymen from the Indian revenue. Under Mahomedan rule the pay of *mollahs* was given from the pockets of Mussulmans. Ceylon is a Crown colony, therefore this rule has been repeated there. This rule of extortion is not applicable there. The fund that is being collected by depriving the famine-stricken people of their food should be spent properly. Why have 22 lakhs of rupees been vainly spent on a mock fight? A large sum has been spent under the pretext of making preparations for war; but nothing has been spent in relieving famine. It is not that the English do not understand anything of income and expenditure ; but, on the contrary, they are a commercial people, and understand these things well. Lady Dufferin is increasing her honour by establishing a medical college for the females ; but how craftily is she collecting money from the natives. If Maharani Swarnamayí had tried to do any similar work, she would not have collected money from the people, and increased her fame by that money, but she would have paid all from her own pocket ; for she does not understand the value of money so much as Lady Dufferin does.

DAINIK,
April 25th, 1886.

SAMAYA
April 26th, 1886.

SAMAYA
April 26th, 1886.

69. The same paper says that the furniture of the palace of Theebaw will adorn the Government palace at Simla; and the jewels and precious stones will be sent to England. A Bengali cannot understand what heroism there is in adorning one's own house with the wealth of the vanquished foe; but it is sure that such action does not befit a real hero, and that it is possible only for thieves and robbers to act thus.

SAMAYA.

70. The same paper says that if the English apprehend dangers from a man like Dhuleep Singh, it is a mere presumption for them to desire to govern the country. There is more probability of danger if Maharajah Dhuleep Singh be imprisoned at Aden. If the British Government does justice to Dhuleep Singh, and treats him well, not only the Maharaja, but the whole people of India, will be laid under a deep sense of gratitude, and the British Government will have no cause of fear from the people of India. The subject will be taken up in a subsequent issue.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 26th, 1886.

71. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 26th April says that Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore has been appointed President of the National League, with the object of disarming the suspicion of the authorities as to the aim and object of the League. The promoters of the League want to take representatives from all political parties in the land, and desire that all classes of men should join it, and that at the same time Government should respect it. It is very difficult to find a fit President for a League established with such an object. Though the Maharajah is not endowed with all the qualifications necessary for its presidentship, yet there can be no doubt that he has some of the important qualifications.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 26th, 1886.

72. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 26th April, says that alarming rumours are afloat. Many persons say that Lord Dufferin is uneasy at the political agitation in Bengal. One can not only believe this rumour, but is pained even to think of it. It is natural that the people should be pained by a rumour that brands the Viceroy with infamy. It is said that in order to destroy the political life in Bengal, Lord Dufferin will first of all abolish high education. But it is now impossible to put a stop to high education in this country. It will not be abolished even if the Government Colleges are abolished. The English have not the power of stopping the current which they have set flowing. The writer does not believe that Lord Dufferin thinks that a great danger is imminent, and that India is going to become another Ireland. It is also rumoured that after the retirement of Sir Rivers Thompson, Lord Dufferin will appoint the severe Sir Lepel Griffin as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is expected that Bengalis will maintain silence after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. Even if such is the case what good will come of it? Does a man become peaceful if he only keeps his thoughts buried in his heart? Is the communication of their grievances by Indians an evil?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

73. The same paper, referring to the rumour that Dhuleep Singh will be detained at Aden, says that the English apprehend that the Sikhs will raise the standard of revolt upon the arrival of Dhuleep Singh in the country, and that the whole of India will join them. But does the English Government believe that English dominion in India will be made permanent by the detention of Dhuleep Singh? Indians are ashamed even at such rumours on account of the disgrace they seem to bring on the English Government.

74. The *Srimanta Sadágar*, of the 26th April, complains that Government has unjustly established a monopoly in salt. Again, excepting tobacco, the trade in all intoxicating substances has unjustly been monopolized by Government. It is spending large sums of money for the residence of the Governors in the hills. For the comforts of the rulers the people are suffering intolerable misery.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,
April 26th, 1886.

Monopoly of Government in some trades.

75. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 27th April, is thunderstruck to hear that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed to succeed Sir Rivers Thompson. Bengalis have become an eyre to the Viceroy. He wants to govern the country with brute force in the same way as Lord Lytton did. And so he wants to appoint Sir Lepel, a Punjab Civilian, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The writer thinks that, instead of a Civilian, a Member of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons should be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the same way as is done in Madras and in Bombay. A Governor should be appointed to rule Bengal instead of a Lieutenant-Governor. The Viceroy lives away from Bengal for eight months in the year, and so he cannot be said to be the ruler of Bengal. An able man should be directly imported from England to govern Bengal.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 27th, 1886.

The successor of Sir Rivers Thompson.

76. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 28th April, hears that the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing has been kept as a prisoner at Aden. The English Press has become annoyed with the Maharajah for his renunciation of Christianity. The writer is surprised to find that Englishmen disapprove the conversion of the Maharajah from Christianity which he adopted in his infancy to his ancestral religion. The detention of the Maharajah at Aden is a great mistake even if it has been done for any serious political cause. The letter written by the Maharajah to his countrymen shows his loyalty to the Queen. It is well known that he has neither the will nor the power to create any political disturbance in India, and it is a mistake to think that the Sikhs will take up arms for his sake. Had Government allowed him to come to India, and to live in any other place than the Punjab, people would not have thought anything on the subject.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 28th, 1886.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

77. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 22nd April, says that the Chowkidari Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council with a view to remove the inconveniences of the chowkidars in regard to the payment of their salaries. But unfortunately the chowkidar will, under the new law, get his pay quarterly instead of monthly. Nothing would be more convenient. Enough that the power of payment has been transferred to the Magistrate.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 22nd, 1886.

The chowkidar's pay.

78. The same paper says that even the enemies of the amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities must admit that it will improve the sanitary condition of the Suburbs.

BHARAT MIHIR.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

Those who oppose the amalgamation oppose it on two grounds—(1) that the money belonging to the rate-payers of Calcutta will be spent for the benefit of the people in the Suburbs, and (2) that the Lieutenant-Governor will take the opportunity of the amalgamation to reduce the powers of the Commissioners. The writer would also oppose the scheme of amalgamation if these grounds of objection were true. But to meet the first objection Government has agreed to withdraw the police charges. But there are indications in the Bill of the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor to retain some

powers in the hands of Government. The ability with which the Commissioners of Calcutta have done their work entitles them to the greater confidence of Government. There are men among the Commissioners, the like of whom are not to be found in the Government service. Government does not appear to doubt the ability of the Commissioners, but it thinks that any power given to the Commissioners will be so much diminution of the power of Government. The writer objects to the provision in the Bill that residents alone will be entitled to vote at the elections. He thinks that those who reside outside the town but exercise their trade or calling in it should also be entitled to vote. The writer is glad to notice that the Fellows and Graduates of the Calcutta University will be entitled to vote. But he does not understand why they should be allowed to vote only at the ward in which the Senate House is situated and not in others. He hopes that the Legislative Council will make some change in this matter.

BHARAT BASI,
April 25th, 1886.

79. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 25th April, says that from first to last it has objected to the proposed union of the

The Calcutta Municipality.

Calcutta Municipality with the Suburban Municipality, and has also clearly shown that this union will be very injurious to the inhabitants of Calcutta. The inhabitants of the Suburbs too are not in favour of the proposed union. They have objected to this proposal, for it is likely to cause injury rather than any good to them. But no objection has been listened to. It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that the two Municipalities should be united; and who can oppose the desire of His Honour? The writer has become very much afraid at seeing the draft of the new Municipal Bill; for in this Bill Government has tried to deprive the Municipality of all independence, and take all power in its own hands. There is no sign of improvements in the Bill; but, on the contrary, every line of it shows sign of retrogression. The following may be taken as an example of this:—In the present Act the rule is that those who are elected Commissioners are themselves to elect the members of the Town Council, but in the present Bill Government is not willing to give this power wholly to the Commissioners, and endeavour has been made to keep this power in some measure in the hands of Government. Government wishes to elect one-third of the members of the Town Council. The result of this rule would be that one-third of the members of the Town Council would be elected by Government, and of the remaining members some would be elected by Commissioners who are on the side of Government; and, as the number of men siding with Government are not very few, the Town Council would virtually be composed solely of men supporting Government. If Government can establish its supremacy in the Town Council, it will be supreme in the Municipality, for all acts of the Municipality are really done by the Town Council. Besides this, there is a provision for giving money to these Commissioners. For each time they will come to the Council they will receive some money. This is indeed a fine rule, and many Englishmen will be glad to act as Commissioners under this rule. The rate-payers would be required to pay this money. But they are not willing to pay this money to the Commissioners; and if Government is so much willing to give them money, it should pay it from its own fund, for then the rate-payers should have no cause of complaint.

Hitherto Commissioners could be had without money, and the duties of the Town Council were also being performed satisfactorily. Now also many native members can be had for the Town Council without money. If no Englishman wishes to become a Commissioner without money, the rate-payers will of course say that they do not require such Commissioners.

80. The *Sādhārani*, of the 25th April, cannot find any reason for some of the alterations proposed by Mr. Harrison in the existing Municipal law.

The Municipal Bill.

Some provisions have also been introduced into his Bill which strike at the root of the elective system. Mr. Harrison has tried to practically diminish the number of voters. The writer asks whether the opinion of the permanent residents of Calcutta or of those who live there temporarily for some reason or other should be more valued? The writer is of opinion that an attempt should be made to secure as large a number of voters from the body of permanent residents as possible. People who live in rented houses are not much interested in the election of proper men as Commissioners. By the provision that those alone who possess houses that may fetch a rent of Rs. 300 per year will be qualified to vote the property qualification has been raised in the case of permanent residents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45 a year in municipal taxes. But it has been provided that those who will pay an annual tax of Rs. 24 for horses or carriages or for a trade-license will be qualified to vote. From the comparison of the standard of qualification in the case of permanent residents and in that of tradesmen and others it appears that it is the object of the Bill to exclude the permanent residents of Calcutta belonging to the middle class from the list of voters. The Bill will have the effect of conferring the right of election in a large measure upon rich men. The writer does not like this alteration. It is better that the present rule about the qualification of voters should remain unaltered. The writer cannot understand the meaning of the section which provides that the Fellows and Graduates of the University will be able to vote for candidates in the ward in which the Senate House is situated. The writer cannot understand what good will be derived from this. It should be provided that the Fellows and Graduates will be able to vote for candidates in the ward in which they live.

81. The *Samya*, of the 26th April, is very sorry to read the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the new Municipal Bill, for nothing in it seems

The new Municipal Bill.

to be stated with candour. The Lieutenant-Governor has done great injury to the country by making Mr. Harrison a member of the Legislative Council. The people thought that Mr. Harrison would oppose the Lieutenant-Governor in the same way as he had done before; but unfortunately he has become quite changed by falling into the trap prepared for him by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Municipal Act of 1876 is far better than the new Bill. There is great probability of much harm being done to the country by this Bill.

As the Lieutenant-Governor is relieving the municipality of the police charges, so he is also imposing a new tax, so that there is no benefit after all. If the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor is merely to unite the two municipalities, what is the necessity of so much change in the law? It would have been sufficient if a notification had been issued altering the boundaries of the Calcutta Municipality. Under these circumstances, it appears that the sole object of the Lieutenant-Governor is to ruin the people. The inhabitants of Calcutta should without delay set on foot a great agitation against the evil intention of the Lieutenant-Governor. If the Bill is once passed, there will be no remedy. The writer therefore urges the necessity of a well-timed agitation.

82. The same paper says that in the new Chowkidari Act it has been provided that the punchayets will be appointed by the Magistrates. Local Self-Government is now being introduced into the country, and a great agitation has been

The Chowkidari Act.

SADHARANI,
April 25th, 1886.

SAMAYA,
April 26th, 1886.

SAMAYA.

set on foot for introducing the elective system. Why is the Bengal Government day by day going in a retrograde direction? Why is not a great agitation being raised throughout the country against this tendency of the Government? Let the villagers awake and memorialize the Government of India; or, if unsuccessful there, let them raise the question in the great assembly of Parliament.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 26th, 1886.

83. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 26th April, says that it is not possible for foreign legislators to understand the wants of Indians by a short residence in the country.

The Legislative Council.

They are not also anxious to know those wants. The poor dare not inform them of their grievances. Of the few native members in the Legislative Councils, some are flatterers of Englishmen like Rajah Shivaprasad. The inexperience of the members of the Legislative Councils is not a thing to be overlooked. An Act has been passed to deprive the poor people of Assam of drift timber. A Bill has also been introduced by which all classes of persons in the Suburbs have been made liable to increased municipal taxation. All the pleaders and mukhtears in the Alipore Court have been made liable to the payment of an annual tax of Rs. 25 without any consideration of the difference in their incomes.

Even poor people who sell articles in the streets have not been exempted from taxation by the new Municipal Bill. The object of the new Bill is only to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to gain his point and to assist the English merchants by the construction of the Kidderpore Docks. As the legislators are anxious to introduce English laws into the country, and Judges are anxious to decide cases according to English precedents, it has become necessary to reform the Legislative Councils.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 26th, 1886.

84. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 26th April, says that Government has done a great wrong in applying Act XIII of 1859, which was framed for keeping the

Act VIII of 1859.

labourers in the presidency towns in check to the coolies in Assam and Sylhet. The Judicial officers of Assam are distinctly expressing that view. The Chief Commissioners, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Ward, are both saying the same thing. Only the selfish planters and two Judges of the High Court do not say so. When there was no separate law about the coolies of Assam, Government unjustly applied the above Act to coolies under the influence of the planters. The writer will not blame Government for what it did in the past. He only desires that it should now remedy the evils by ruling that that Act should no longer apply to the Assam coolies. After the passing of Act I of 1882, Act XIII of 1859 can no longer apply to the coolies. Regarding Act XIII of 1859, the Bengal and Assam Governments have expressed different opinions. While one of these Governments has said that no change is necessary in the Act, another has recommended that the Act should be amended. The writer too is in favour of the amendment of the Act in such a way as to make oppression of the coolies impossible. The officials are well aware that the coolies are a hundred times weaker than the planters. The object of laws is to save the weak from oppression. In Act I of 1881, there is not adequate provision for the protection of the coolies. On the contrary, there are facilities for oppression by the weak. The injustice should be put an end to. He who will recommend the repeal of the Coolie Emigration Act should be regarded as the enemy of the English Government.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 27th, 1886.

85. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th April, says that the people have to suffer great inconveniences on account

The Legislative Council.

of there being no one to represent them in the Legislative Council, and on account of their having no voice in the

administration of the country. Everyone should try to remove this inconvenience. When the whole people of Bengal—nay the whole people of India—will understand their own wants and apply to Government to satisfy them, the Government will surely grant their request. No Government has as yet been able to withhold for ever the legal rights of the people. The English know this very well. The fault cannot be attributed so much to Government as to the people. If there is no endeavour on the part of the people what can Government do? When Government will be convinced that the people of India are really anxious to bring native public opinion to bear upon the Government of their own country, when it will see that the people are ready to sacrifice their own interest for public good, it will surely grant them those rights. The writer is very glad to hear that a new association has been formed by the educated men of the country under the name of "Bengal National League" for supplying one of the chief wants of the country. The first meeting of this association took place on the 5th March last.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

86. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 22nd April, says that a new treaty will soon be concluded with Cashmere, by which Government will be able to establish a

Treaty with Cashmere.

permanent Resident in that State and to station a body of troops at the Gilghit Pass, and the English merchants will be allowed to trade and acquire land in Cashmere. If Government has really made these proposals, what can the Maharajah do except submitting to them? But if he agrees to these proposals, his fate will be sealed.

87. The *Uchit Vaktā*, of the 24th April, says that Sir Oliver St. John, who is well acquainted with Cashmere, and who is a well-wisher of that

Transfer of Sir Oliver St. John.

State, should be kept for some time longer as Resident of Cashmere. The people of Cashmere are sorry at his transfer from that State.

88. The *Navavibhākar*, of the 26th April, says that, by virtue of the treaty made by the British Government with Bhopal, the Begum of Bhopal can govern

Bhopal.

her State in an independent manner. The English Government has always received benefit from Bhopal. The alliance of Bhopal with the English Government was not shaken in the least even during the terrible Sepoy mutiny. The English Government has received much assistance from the Begum and her mother. Though the English Government thus owes a debt of gratitude to Bhopal for the numerous benefits received from it, Lord Dufferin insulted the Begum of Bhopal's husband on a trifling pretext. After insulting the Begum's husband, and depriving him of all powers, the English Government was about to interfere in the internal affairs of the State. In order to prevent this, the Begum of Bhopal came to Calcutta to seek the favour of Lord Dufferin. Some newspapers having special information say that the Begum has asked for an English Minister, and that her prayer has been granted. It does not seem probable that the Begum had come to such a great distance to ask for an English Minister. There must be some secret in connection with this. It is said that the Begum is not satisfied with Nawab Abdul Luteef. But she has not the power of appointing a minister of her own choice. Consequently, she has asked for an English Minister. She has also asked for an English Minister with another object. She thinks that if she has an English Minister Government will not do any injustice to her. No one can say whether the Begum will enjoy the happiness which she expects from the appointment of an English Minister. The Political Agent alone is a source of great torment to native princes. In addition to

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 22nd, 1886.

UCHIT VAKTA,
April 24th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 26th, 1886.

this the Begum is asking for an English Minister. There can be no doubt that the English Minister will exercise authority over the Begum. There can also be no doubt that the English Minister of Bhopal will be supported in every act by Government. The writer does not think that the Begum's fate will be happy. The writer cannot believe that Nawab Abdul Luteef is giving proofs of incompetence from the time of his arrival in Bhopal. Nor is there any sign of incompetence in the proclamation issued by him. From the last clause of the proclamation it appears that the English Government has fully reserved to itself the power of interfering in the internal affairs of Bhopal. But this may injure the English Government. The evil that Lord Dufferin has done by interfering with the independence of Cashmere and Bhopal exceeds by ten times the good that he has done by restoring the Gwalior Fort to Sindhia. On the one hand Burmah has been annexed. On the other hand independence of Cashmere and Bhopal has been interfered with. It is no wonder that the native princes should be alarmed and dissatisfied at this. Lord Dufferin is adopting various means for preventing the fear of a Russian invasion. But will his object be gained if the native princes become unfriendly? Lord Dufferin should see that further facilities are not afforded for interference by the Political Agent in the internal affairs of Bhopal.

BHARAT BASI,
April 26th 1886.

89. The *Samaya*, of the 26th April, says that at present Cashmere has come in for a share of the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy. The

The Maharajah of Cashmere.

English have become very much afraid of the Russians. If the Russians invade India, they will first come into conflict with Cashmere; it is therefore necessary that Cashmere should be indirectly, if not directly brought under the English. It is for these reasons that His Excellency has, out of kindness, advanced three claims on Cashmere. In none of these, however, can there be found any thing advantageous to Cashmere. In whatever State a Resident has been stationed, that State has always fared ill. There is indeed a Political officer at Cashmere at present; but if a Resident be placed in it, the Maharajah will have to become a puppet in the hands of the Resident. The Resident will threaten him for the slightest fault. How will the Maharajah accede to this proposal? He has refused to comply with it. The second proposal is to place English troops in Cashmere. Every one knows the happiness and peace which the inhabitants of those places enjoy where English troops are stationed. This proposal has also been rejected by the Maharajah. If the third proposal, namely, the proposal to allow the English merchants to carry on their trade in Cashmere be accepted, the peace and tranquility of Cashmere will wholly be destroyed. In the third proposal it has also been provided that the English merchants shall be allowed to buy lands and settle in Cashmere. The writer hopes that the Maharajah of Cashmere will show no cowardice to save himself from the present danger. It is uncertain how Lord Dufferin will bring the matter to a conclusion.

V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SADHARANI,
April 25th, 1886.

90. The *Sádháraní*, of the 25th April, says that though, it was stated in official reports, that the people had food, number of them died of starvation in Burdwan in Beerbhoom and in Murshidabad. Though there was such a dreadful famine in the country, the Viceroy remained at Simla and busied himself with foreign politics. Is this the way to govern an Empire? The Secretary of State wanted to prevent a discussion on the subject in Parliament, by saying that he had received no papers on the subject.

Sir Rivers Thompson assisted the people slightly by tuccavi loans. The relief afforded by Government was ridiculously inadequate. It is absurd to pay at the rate of one or two pice to the people during such a terrible famine.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

91. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 22nd April says that the decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of Rukma Bai *versus* her husband Bhikhaji

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 22nd, 1886.

Rukma Bai *vs.* Bhikhaji.
has given universal satisfaction, though a few hot-headed young men have taken exception to it. If a wife can divorce a husband because he is illiterate, a husband can on the same ground divorce his wife.

92. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th April, says that the case of Rukma Bai should command the sympathy of all good men. Nothing would be more afflicting than Dadaji Bhikaji's becoming a partner of Rukma Bai's bed through the defects of the existing system of laws. Such rules only serve to destroy real chastity. Nothing can be more inhuman than the rule of forcing a woman to take a man as partner of her bed against her own will. Of all sorts of slavery that are prevalent on the face of the earth, this slavery of women is the most hateful. No other kind of slavery so directly tends to disgrace humanity, religion, and morality, as this. It would be a matter of great regret if this slavery of women be not abolished under the rule of the English who boast that slaves can not breathe in their land. It is not proper to allow this system to continue on the authority of the Hindu Shastar. Besides Government has increased its responsibility in this matter by extending education among the females.

SANJIVANI,
April 24th 1886.

URIYA PAPERS.

93. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 15th April, points out that the ghee (clarified butter) generally sold in the shops at Balasore is very bad and injurious to the health of those that take it. The paper therefore draws the attention of the authorities to the same, and requests that steps should be taken to keep out such injurious articles of food.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
April 15th, 1886.

94. The *Sebaka*, of the 24th April devotes a large number of its columns to a sketch of the life of the deceased Raja of Tigrea, in the course of which it makes the following remarks :—

SEBAKA,
April 24th, 1886.

"The laying out and constructing of the Hatimarah bund on the bank of the Mahanady bears testimony to the administrative genius of the Raja. The bund extends over three miles, and a great portion of the revenues of the State was spent on it. The bund will no doubt protect the crops of Banki and Baramba, which States, as the Raja applied, should bear a certain portion of the charges incurred on the above account."

95. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 17th April, writes a few notes on the operation of the Income-tax Act, and points out that the assessors under the above Act, while estimating the income from thatched houses, should deduct the expenses of repairs from the rent of the house and accept the balance as the income liable to the tax.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
April 17th, 1886.

96. Referring to Mr. Justice Prinsep's note on the condition of the Civil Courts in the mofussil, the same paper remarks that Mr. Prinsep is quite right in proposing a system of transfers of ministerial

UTKAL DIPIKA,

Mr. Justice Prinsep's note on Civil Courts.

officers of civil courts, but it points out that as such transfers may prove a source of trouble to them, the scale of their salaries ought to be revised in view of the same.

SEBAKA,
April 17th, 1886.

67. The *Sebaka*, of the 17th April, reproduces in its columns a letter written by Mr. Ravenshaw, late Commissioner of Orissa, to Mr. Metcalfe, the present Commissioner of that province on the subject of diverting the Empress Memorial Hall Fund to the medical tuition and medical treatment of females in Cuttack, and makes too much of the remark of Mr. Ravenshaw *that there is no more loyal population in the world than that of Orissa and the Tributary States.*

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st May 1886.